

REMARKS

In response to the above-identified Office Action, Applicant amends the application and seeks reconsideration thereof. In this response, 2 claims have been amended, no claim has been added and 1 claim has been cancelled. Accordingly, Claims 1-3, 5-9 and 25-27 are pending.

The instant application claims a bacterial culture medium, for use under anaerobic conditions, comprising at least one metal complex which allows the oxidative polymerization of an indoxyl chemical derivative and a substrate selected from 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl- β -D-galactoside, 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-phosphate, 5-bromo-4-chloro-indolyl-N-acetyl- β -D-glucosaminide, 5-bromo-6-chloro-3-indolyl- β -D-galactopyranoside, 5-bromo-6-chloro-3-indolyl- α -D-galactopyranoside, and 5-bromo-6-chloro-3-indolyl phosphate to result in an insoluble colored compound.

Examiner Interview

Applicant respectfully submits the following summary of the Examiner interview after Final Action held between Examiner Prats and Applicant's attorney Stacie J. Sundquist on December 6, 2004. During the interview, the Examiner discussed with Applicant's attorney the rejections presented in the Final Action dated July 13, 2004 and Applicant's proposed amendments in response to the Final Action. Applicant appreciatively acknowledges the Examiner's interview and consideration after the Final Action.

No New Matter

Applicant respectfully submits the amendments to claim 1 and the specification do not add new matter. Amended claim 1 merely incorporates the full chemical names of the substrates previously presented in claim 4 into claim 1. Similarly, the amended specification merely replaces the recitation of the various chemical abbreviations with the full chemical names as previously presented in the application. As will be discussed more fully below and as is evidenced by the proof submitted herewith, the specific chemical names recited in the amended specification and claims are the full chemical names of the chemical abbreviations previously presented in the application. Applicant submits these amendments in order to expedite the prosecution of this application.

Claims Rejected Under 35 U.S.C. §112

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-9 and 25-27 under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventors, at the time the application was filed had possession of the claimed invention.

Specifically, the Examiner states there is no basis or support found in the specification for the recitation of “indoxyl chemical derivative” and for the full chemical names in claim 4. The Examiner further states claims 1 and 25 are vague, indefinite and confusing in the recitation of “indoxly chemical derivative” since the derivatives are not defined in the specification.

With respect to the Examiner's determination that the specification does not support Applicant's recitation of "indoxyl chemical derivative", Applicant respectfully directs the Examiner's attention to page 1, lines 5-10, page 1, lines 10-20, page 4, lines 20-35, page 7, of the specification wherein indoxyl derivatives are referenced numerous times and specific examples of substrates containing Applicant's claimed "indoxyl chemical derivatives" are listed.

Applicant further submits that the terms "indoxyl" and "indolyl" are synonymous with one another and are used interchangeably in reference to the same chemical compounds. Applicant respectfully submits as proof of this fact, a true and correct copies of search reports from the STN International online database showing the terms "indolyl" and "indoxyl" used interchangeably to indicate the specific chemical compounds recited in claim 1 and the specification. Accordingly, Applicant's previous recitation of "indoxyl chemical derivatives" and abbreviated examples in the specification support Applicant's amended recitation of the compounds 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl- β -D-galactoside, 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-phosphate, 5-bromo-4-chloro-indolyl-N-acetyl- β -D-glucosaminide, 5-bromo-6-chloro-3-indolyl- β -D-galactopyranoside, 5-bromo-6-chloro-3-indolyl- α -D-galactopyranoside, and 5-bromo-6-chloro-3-indolyl phosphate in the specification and claims. One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the terms mean the same thing therefore Applicant's recitation of

chemical names using “indolyl” does not render the claims vague, indefinite or confusing.

In regard to claim 4, as previously discussed, Applicant has included with this response, evidence showing that the full chemical names recited in claim 4 are the chemical names for the abbreviations previously presented. Applicant further clarifies for the Examiner that the abbreviation X-ACGLMN was improperly recited in the application and should have been recited as X-GlcNAc. Accordingly, as can be seen from the evidence submitted by the application, the full chemical name for the abbreviation as correctly recited, X-GlcNAc, is 5-bromo-4-chloro-indolyl-N-acetyl- β -D-glucosaminide and is recited in the amended specification and claims. Similarly, the application incorrectly recited MAL-Phos instead of MAG-Phos, which corresponds to MAGENTA-Phos. The correct full chemical name as reflected in the amended specification and claims is therefore 5-bromo-6-chloro-3-indolyl-phosphate. Applicant further submits, for the Examiner’s convenience, that MAG- α -Gal corresponds to MAGENTA-Gal and the full chemical name for MAGENTA-Gal is 5-bromo-6 chloro-3-indolyl- β -D-galactopyranoside. Thus, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1-9 and 25-27 for at least these reasons.

In regard to claim 6, the Examiner determines the recitation of “aerobic anaerobic bacteria” is vague and indefinite because it is unclear what is intended. As previously submitted, this is a term of art and one of ordinary skill in the art would understand it

to refer to bacteria that can grow both in aerobic conditions and in anaerobic conditions. Applicant respectfully submits the terms "facultative" and "aerobic anaerobic bacteria" are interchangeable and both are equally recognized by one of ordinary skill in the art. As proof, Applicant respectfully submits along with this response the results of a search on the internet search engine www.google.com, showing use of both terms to refer to bacteria capable of growing in both aerobic and anaerobic conditions. Thus Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 6.

In regard to Claim 25, the Examiner states Claim 25 is indefinite in that the ingredients of the composition cannot be readily determined and further characterizes the claims as a product by process claim. Applicant respectfully submits claim 25 is not a product by process claim. Applicant further submits claim 25 clearly recites the ingredients of the composition in that subpart (a) and (b) of claim 25 recite that the medium contains a bacteria cultured under anaerobic conditions, at least one substrate containing an indoxyl chemical derivative and further at least one oxidizing metal complex wherein at least one oxidizing metal complex is ammoniacal iron citrate. Nevertheless, Applicant has amended claim 25 to clarify the recitation of the ingredients of the composition. Accordingly, the composition of claim 25 is not vague or indefinite. Thus, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection of claim 25.

In regard to Claim 26, the Examiner states the claim is vague and indefinite and contains a cultured step in a composition claim. As submitted in Applicant's response dated June 8, 2004, Claim 26 was amended to be in composition claim form. Accordingly, Claim 26 is not vague and indefinite. Further, the cultured bacteria recited in Claim 26 are discussed throughout the specification. Applicant respectfully directs the Examiner's attention to page 4, lines 24-38 and page 5, lines 1-5 of the specification. Accordingly, claim 26 is fully supported by the specification and therefore not vague or indefinite. Thus, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 26.

Claims Rejected Under 35 U.S.C. §102(b)

The Examiner rejects claims 1-7 and 25-26 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 3,725,203 issued to Sellers ("Sellers"). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection.

It is axiomatic that to anticipate a claim, every element of the claim must be disclosed within a single reference. *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). Furthermore, the reference must disclose the identical invention in as complete detail as is found in the claim. *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989). Among other elements, claim 1 defines a bacterial culture medium for use under anaerobic conditions comprising at least one metal complex which allows the oxidative

polymerization of an indoxyl chemical derivative and a substrate selected from 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl- β -D-galactoside, 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-phosphate, 5-bromo-4-chloro-indolyl-N-acetyl- β -D-glucosaminide, 5-bromo-6-chloro-3-indolyl- β -D-galactopyranoside, 5-bromo-6-chloro-3-indolyl- α -D-galactopyranoside, and 5-bromo-6-chloro-3-indolyl phosphate to result in an insoluble colored compound. Applicant respectfully submits Sellers fails to teach each of the elements of claim 1.

Sellers teaches a culture media which affects the growth and enables the identification of bacteria. The culture media includes L-tryptophane, ferric ammonium citrate and brom cresol purple maintained in an acid medium. Sellers further teaches the use of the L-tryptophane component to produce the colored complex. Applicant respectfully submits that L-tryptophane includes an indol ring, not an indoxyl. An indoxyl is distinctly different from an indol in that it includes an "OH" group along the ring. It is well known in the art that L-tryptophane does not include an "OH" group therefore it does not teach Applicant's previously recited "indoxyl chemical derivative" much less 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl- β -D-galactoside, 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-phosphate, 5-bromo-4-chloro-indolyl-N-acetyl- β -D-glucosaminide, 5-bromo-6-chloro-3-indolyl- β -D-galactopyranoside, 5-bromo-6-chloro-3-indolyl- α -D-galactopyranoside, and 5-bromo-6-chloro-3-indolyl phosphate as recited in the amended specification and claims. Accordingly, each element of Claim 1 is not described in Sellers therefore anticipation may not be found. Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection and requests withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 1.

In regard to dependent Claim 5, Applicant respectfully submits this claim depends from independent Claim 1 and incorporates the limitations thereof. Claim 5 further recites the substrate has a concentration of between 10 and 500 mg/l. Applicant respectfully submits the Examiner fails to point to the portion of Sellers wherein this limitation is taught or suggested. As the Examiner is no doubt aware, in finally rejecting an application the Examiner must set forth the basis for the rejection with sufficient clarity to allow the Applicant to readily judge the advisability of appeal. MPEP § 706.07. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner withdraw the final rejection of Claim 5 and particularly point out where within the reference the limitation of a substrate concentration of between 10 and 500 mg/l is taught or suggested so that the Applicant may have an adequate opportunity to respond.

In regard to dependent Claims 2, 3, 6, 7, and 25-27, these claims depend from independent Claim 1 and incorporate limitations thereof. Thus, for the reasons mentioned in regard to independent Claim 1, these claims are not anticipated by Seller. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of Claims 2, 3, 6, 7, and 25-27 are also requested.

Claims Rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

The Examiner rejects Claims 1-9 and 25-27 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being

unpatentable over Sellers in view of Chevalier et. al. ("Chevalier") and the Difco Manual, 11th Edition, 1998, pages 125-127 and 246-247 ("Difco"). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection.

To render a claim obvious, the relied upon references must disclose every limitation of the claim such that the invention as a whole would have been obvious at the time of the invention was made to one skilled in the art. MPEP §2143. Furthermore, there must be a showing of suggestion or motivation to modify or combine the teachings of those references. *In re Rouffet*, 149 F.3d 1350, 1357, 47 USPQ2d 1453, 1457-58 (Fed. Cir. 1998). Hindsight must be avoided and instead a conclusion of obviousness must be based on the facts found in the prior art. *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 1395, 170 USPQ 209, 212 (CCPA 1971).

In making the rejection, the Examiner relies on the previous characterization of Sellers and concedes that Sellers does not disclose Applicant's claimed cysteinated Columbia medium and further a magnesium sulfate at a concentration of between 5 mM and 100 mM and/or at least one antibiotic. The Examiner relies on Chevalier to cure the defects of Sellers in stating Chevalier discloses a medium for the detection of bacteria which contains magnesium sulfate in combination with chromogenic substrates and further that antibiotics in selective media is a well known technique in the art. The Examiner relies on Difco to show that the use of cysteinated Columbia medium is old and well known in the art. The Examiner states it would have been obvious to modify

the medium of Sellers by replacing sodium thiosulfate with magnesium sulfate or by using cysteinated Columbia medium in conjunction with chromogenic substrates to provide a medium capable of selectively detecting deleterious bacteria.

Applicant respectfully submits, as previously discussed, Sellers fails to teach or suggest at least the element of a substrate selected from 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-b-D-galactoside, 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-phosphate, 5-bromo-4-chloro-indolyl-N-acetyl-b-D-glucosaminide, 5-bromo-6-chloro-3-indolyl-b-D-galactopyranoside, 5-bromo-6-chloro-3-indolyl- α -D-galactopyranoside, and 5-bromo-6-chloro-3-indolyl phosphate as recited in Claim 1. Accordingly, the above-referenced compounds are also not rendered obvious in view of Sellers and the Examiner has not stated they are. Furthermore, the Examiner has not relied upon Chevalier or Difco to cure the defects of Sellers with respect to the above-referenced chemicals recited in Claim 1.

Applicant has reviewed Chevalier and Difco and has been unable to discern anywhere within the references where at least the elements of a bacterial culture medium, for use under anaerobic conditions, comprising at least one metal complex which allows the oxidative polymerization of an indoxyl chemical derivative and a substrate selected from 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-b-D-galactoside, 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-phosphate, 5-bromo-4-chloro-indolyl-N-acetyl-b-D-glucosaminide, 5-bromo-6-chloro-3-indolyl-b-D-galactopyranoside, 5-bromo-6-chloro-3-indolyl- α -D-galactopyranoside, and 5-bromo-6-chloro-3-indolyl phosphate to result in an insoluble

colored compound are taught or suggested. Accordingly, the referenced combination of Sellers, Chevalier and Difco does not teach or suggest all the limitations of Claim 1 therefore a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established. Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the obviousness rejection of Claim 1.

Moreover, the Examiner has inappropriately combined the references in determining Applicant's claimed magnesium sulfate and/or an antibiotic in the medium and the use of cysteinated Columbia medium as recited in Claims 8 and 9 are *prima facie* obvious. Applicant respectfully submits Difco teaches that "Columbia Broth, in the presence of C0₂ and supplemented with SPS, is an excellent blood culture medium." (See Difco, page 125). Although, Difco further teaches that the Bacto Columbia CNA Agar may also be used as a medium for gram-positive cocci growth, Difco specifically recites that blood must also be added to the composition. (See Difco, page 127). In contrast, Chevalier teaches the use of a medium for enumeration of intestinal microflora such as bifidobacteria and lactic acid bacteria in milk. (See Chevalier, page 75). The references teach entirely distinct inventive purposes and neither teach or suggest usefulness outside the scope of the claimed invention. Accordingly, one skilled in the art would not be motivated to combine the Difco teachings of a medium for blood culturing with the Chevalier teachings of a medium for detecting intestinal microflora and lactic acid bacteria in milk to achieve Applicant's intended results. Even if the use of Columbia medium, as taught in Difco, is old and well known in the art, based on the teachings of Difco, it is well known as a blood

culture medium, not a medium comprising at least one metal complex which allows for oxidative polymerization of an indoxyl chemical derivative and an indoxyl chemical derivative substrate as recited in Claim 1 to result in an insoluble colored compound. Accordingly, even if it were possible to combine the references, it would only be upon viewing Applicant's disclosure that one skilled in the art would be motivated to do so to achieve Applicant's claimed invention. As the Examiner is no doubt aware, such hindsight reconstruction does not provide an appropriate basis for finding obviousness. Thus the Examiner has not shown Claims 8 and 9 are *prima facie* obvious over Sellers, Difco or Chevalier, alone or in combination. As such, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection of Claims 8 and 9.

Claims 2, 3, 5-7 and 25-27 depend from Claim 1 and incorporate each of the elements thereof. Therefore, Applicant respectfully submits each of the elements of claims 2, 3, 5-7 and 25-27 are not taught or suggested by the referenced combination therefore a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established. Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the obviousness rejection of Claims 2, 3, 5-7 and 25-27.

CONCLUSION

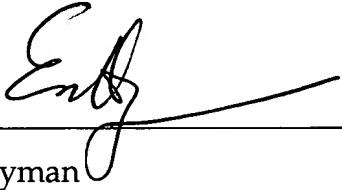
In view of the foregoing, it is believed that all claims now pending are now in condition for allowance and such action is earnestly solicited at the earliest possible date. Applicant respectfully submits herewith a check in the amount of \$450.00 pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.17(a)(2) for extension fees for filing a response during the

second month. If there are any additional fees due in connection with the filing of this response, please charge those fees to our Deposit Account No. 02-2666. Questions regarding this matter should be directed to the undersigned at (310) 207-3800.

Respectfully submitted,

BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR, & ZAFMAN LLP

Dated: 12/13/07

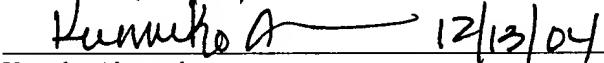
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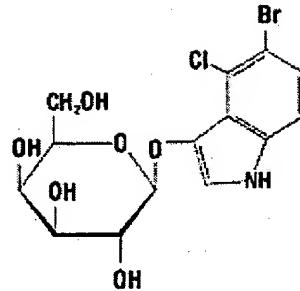
X-Gal

#R0401	0.5g
#R0402	2.0g
#R0402	1.0g

Description

X-Gal (5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-beta-D-galactopyranoside) is a noninducing chromogenic substrate for beta-galactosidase, which hydrolyzes X-Gal forming an intense blue precipitate. X-Gal is most frequently used in conjunction with IPTG in blue/white colony screening to detect recombinants (white) from non-recombinants (blue) (1).

It is also utilized for selection of beta-galactosidase reporter gene activity in transfection of eucariotic cells and for detection of beta-galactosidase in immunology and histochemistry applications.



Formula: C₁₄H₁₅Br Cl N O₆

Molecular Weight: 408.6

Quality Control

Purity of >98% by HPLC.

Tested in the blue/white colony screening experiment.

Storage

Store at -20°C in the dark.

Reference

1. Sambrook, J., Russell, D.W., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, the Third edition, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, 1.124-1.125, A1.27, 2001.

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X-Phos AMPD Salt

5-Bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl Phosphate, Di(2-amino-2-methyl-1,3-propanediol) Salt

C16H28BrClN3O8P F.W. 536.74 CAS 107475-11-6**Ratings**

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Flammability: 0

Reactivity: 0

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Brom

Brom

Alphabetical List of Products

B	8-Bromoadenosine 5'-triphosphate	5 mg	22.00	
	sodium salt	25 mg	63.10	
[-6C]	8-Br-ATP			
	[81035-56-5] C₁₀H₁₅N₅O₁₃P₃Br FW 586.1			
	approx. 95%			
	P₂X Purinoceptor agonist similar in reactivity to ATP.			
	8-Bromo form of Adenosine 5'-triphosphate			
	Ref.: 1. Picher, M., et al., <i>Biochem. Pharmacol.</i> 51, 1453 (1996)			
	2. Maruta, S., et al., <i>Eur. J. Biochem.</i> 256, 229 (1998)			
	R: 23/24/25-36/37/38 S: 53-22-26-36-45			
B 3756	16β-Bromoandrosterone	5 mg	217.60	
[-RT]	5α-Androstan-16β-bromo-3α-ol-17-one			
	[115115-49-6] C₁₉H₂₉BrO₂ FW 369.3			
	4-Bromoaniline			
	p-Bromoaniline			
	[106-40-1] C₆H₅BrN FW 172.0			
	R: 21/22-36/37/38 S: 53-26-45-37/39			
B 2395	approx. 98%, Crystalline	10 g	29.30	
[-RT]	Color: white to light yellow	50 g	98.30	
		100 g	171.90	
10,090-0	Powder, Practical Grade	5 g	7.93	
[-RT]	May produce turbid solutions.	100 g	41.31	
	Color: tan	500 g	159.16	
B-135	R(+)-6-Bromo-APB hydrobromide	25 mg	273.65	
[-6C]	R(+)-6-Bromo-7,8-dihydroxy-3-allyl-1-phenyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine C₁₉H₂₀BrNO₂ · HBr FW 455.2	100 mg	812.10	
	Solid			
	D₁ Dopamine receptor agonist; more potent enantiomer.			
	Photosensitive			
	Color: off-white			
	Solubility			
	ethanol: soluble			
	Ref.: Neumeyer, et al., Stereoisomeric probes for the D₁ dopamine receptor: Synthesis and characterization of R(+)- and S(-) enantiomers of 3-allyl-7,8-dihydroxy-1-phenyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine and its 6-bromo analogue. <i>J. Med. Chem.</i> 35, 1466 (1992)			
B-136	S(-)-6-Bromo-APB hydrobromide	5 mg	72.26	
[-6C]	C₁₉H₂₀NO₂Br · HBr FW 455.2			
	Solid			
	Weak D₁ dopamine receptor agonist; less potent enantiomer.			
	Photosensitive			
	Color: off-white			
	Solubility			
	ethanol: soluble			
	Ref.: Neumeyer, et al., Stereoisomeric probes for the D₁ dopamine receptor: Synthesis and characterization of R(+)- and S(-) enantiomers of 3-allyl-7,8-dihydroxy-1-phenyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine and its 6-bromo analogue. <i>J. Med. Chem.</i> 35, 1466 (1992)			
B 5,770-6	3-Bromobenzaldehyde	25 g	17.84	
[-6C]	C₇H₅O FW 105.1	100 g	53.66	
	R: 36/37/38 S: 26-36			
B 5,770-2	Bromobenzene	100 mL	8.08	
[-RT]	Density: 1.49 g/mL	250 mL	16.01	
	R: 10-38-51/53 S: 53-61	500 mL	26.68	
	2 L	86.90		
	2.5 L	88.42		
10,866-9	4-Bromobenzenesulfonyl chloride	25 g	39.94	
[-RT]	[98-58-8] C₆H₅BrClO₂S FW 255.5	100 g	129.43	
	R: 34. S: 53-26-45-36/37/39			
	(o-Bromobenzyl)ethyltrimethylammonium p-toluenesulfonate			
	See: Bretiylium tosylate Page 309			
B 4380	Bromobiimane	25 mg	58.60	
[-6C]	[71418-44-5] C₁₀H₁₁N₂O₂Br FW 271.1			
	minimum 97%			
	Fluorescent probe for thiols			
	Ref.: 1. Kosower, N.S., et al., <i>Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</i> 76, 3382 (1979)			
	2. Danielsohn, P. and Nolte, A., <i>Histochemistry</i> 86, 281 (1987)			
41,088-8	3-Bromo-3-butene-1-ol	1 g	29.73	
[-6C]	[76334-36-6] C₄H₇BrO FW 151.0	10 g	162.97	
	minimum 98% (GC)			
	R: 36/37/38 S: 26-36			
14,787-7	2-Bromobutyric acid	100 mL	22.41	
[-6C]	C₄H₇O₂Br FW 167.0	500 mL	52.29	
	Density: 1.56 g/mL			
	R: 34 S: 53-26-45-36/37/39			
24,165-2	4-Bromo-calcimycin	See: 4-Bromo-calcium ionophore A23187		
		Page 314		
B 7272	4-Bromo-calcium Ionophore A23187	1 mg	106.50	
[-6C]	4-Bromo-A23187; 4-Bromo-calcimycin	5 mg	418.30	
	[76455-82-8] C₂₉H₃₆BrN₃O₆ FW 602.5			
	Powder			
	Ca²⁺ ionophore that is used to potentiate responses to NMDA receptors, but not quisqualate receptors.			
	Analog of calcium ionophore A23187.			
	Color: yellow			
	Solubility			
	DMSO: soluble			
	ethanol: 20 mg/mL			
	Ref.: Wang, E., et al., Mechanism and specificity of lanthanide series cation transport by ionophores A23187, 4-BrA23187, and ionomycin. <i>Biophys. J.</i> 75, 1244-1254 (1998)			
	R: 20/21/22-36/37/38 S: 26-36/37/39			
24,165-2	1-Bromo-6-chlorohexane	5 g	37.35	
[-RT]	[6294-17-3] Br(CH₂)₆Cl FW 199.5	25 g	104.88	
	minimum 97% (GC)			
	R: 36/37/38 S: 23-24/25			
	5-Bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-β-D-galactopyranoside	See: 5-Bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl N-acetyl- β -D-galactosaminide Page 314		
B 4377	5-Bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranoside	See: 5-Bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl N-acetyl- β -D-glucosaminide Page 314		
[-6C]	[3252-36-6] C₁₀H₇BrClNO₂ FW 288.5			
	Sealed ampule.			
	Decomposes in storage with development of dark blue-green color.			
	A histochemical substrate for esterase.			
	Ref.: Holt, S.J. and Withers, R.F.J., <i>Proc. Royal Soc. Lond. B.</i> 148, 520 (1958)			
B 3166	5-Bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl N-acetyl-β-D-galactosaminide	25 mg	18.80	
[-6C]	[129572-48-1] C₁₆H₁₈BrClN₂O₆ FW 449.7	500 mg	169.70	
	approx. 95%			
B 3041	5-Bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl N-acetyl-β-D-glucosaminide	5 mg	74.40	
[-6C]	X-GlcNAc; 5-Bromo-4-chloro-2-acetamido-2-deoxy-β-D-galactopyranoside	25 mg	247.00	
	[129572-48-1] C₁₆H₁₈BrClN₂O₆ FW 449.7	100 mg	684.60	
	approx. 95%			
	5-Bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl N-acetyl-β-D-glucosaminide	25 mg	115.20	
	X-GlcNAc; 5-Bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranoside	100 mg	319.70	
	[4264-82-8] C₁₆H₁₈BrClN₂O₆ FW 449.7			
	minimum 98%			
	Histochemical substrate for N-acetylglucosaminidase.			

AppliChem

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25 mg A1143,0025

100 mg A1143,0100

Synonym:Brom-6-chlor-3-indolyl- β -D-galactopyranosid**Formel:** $C_{14}H_{15}BrClNO_6$ **M:**

408,63 g/mol

CAS-Nr.:

93863-88-8

HS-Nr.:

29400090

Lagerung:

-20°C lichtgeschützt

LGK:

10 - 13

Spezifikation:**Gehalt (HPLC):** min. 98 % α 20°C/D; 1 %, EtOH: -46° +- 2°[Zurück zur Liste](#) | [Neue Suche](#) | [Druckansicht](#)

+ Mag-a. Gal (ideal in D-)

file registry
COST IN EUROS

FULL ESTIMATED COST

SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
0,31	0,31

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:41:57 ON 17 MAY 2004
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 16 MAY 2004 HIGHEST RN 682330-24-1
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 16 MAY 2004 HIGHEST RN 682330-24-1

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 6, 2004

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
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Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer
to the file summary sheet on the web at:
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html>

```
=> s mag-phos
      167 MAG
      482 PHOS
L1      0 MAG-PHOS
      (MAG (W) PHOS)
```

```
=> s magenta phosph?
      129 MAGENTA
      1268393 PHOSP?
L2      0 MAGENTA PHOSP?
      (MAGENTA (W) PHOSP?)
```

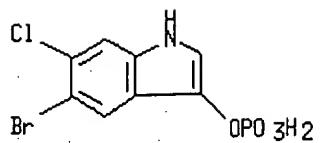
```
=> s magenta and phosphate
      129 MAGENTA
      193575 PHOSPHATE
L3      4 MAGENTA AND PHOSPHATE
```

```
=> s l3 and bromo and chloro
      1100263 BROMO
      3479852 CHLORO
L4      1 L3 AND BROMO AND CHLORO
```

=> d 14

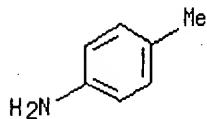
```
L4      ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN      154201-85-1 REGISTRY
CN      1H-Indol-3-ol, 5-bromo-6-chloro-, dihydrogen phosphate (ester),
       compd. with 4-methylbenzenamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN      Benzenamine, 4-methyl-, compd. with 5-bromo-6-chloro-1H-indol-3-yl
       dihydrogen phosphate (9CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN      Magenta-phos
MF      C8 H6 Br Cl N O4 P . x C7 H9 N
SR      CA
LC      STN Files: BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, MEDLINE
```

CMF C8 H6 Br Cl N O4 P



CM 2

CRN 106-49-0
CMF C7 H9 N



2 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> s magenta and galacto?

129 MAGENTA

115109 GALACTO?

L5 0 MAGENTA AND GALACTO?

* * * * * * * * * * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * * * * * * *

NEWS 77 May 28 CAplus super roles and document types searchable in
REGISTRY
NEWS 76 May 28 New UPM (Update Code Maximum) field for more
efficient patent SDIs in CAplus
NEWS 75 May 26 APOLLIT: free connect time in June
NEWS 74 May 13 PROUSDDR: One FREE connect hour, per account, in both
May and June 2004
NEWS 73 May 13 PROUSDDR now available on STN
NEWS 72 May 13 Polymer links for the POLYLINK command completed in
REGISTRY
NEWS 71 May 13 EXTEND option available in structure searching
NEWS 70 May 10 FRFULL (French Patents Full Text) new on STN

NEWS EXPRESS Mar 31, 2004 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.0a,
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG)
AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER
FILE IS DATED 26 April 2004

NEWS HOURS Dec 03, 2003 NEW STN OPERATING HOURS

NEWS PRICE Jan 13, 2004 STN International Fees and Prices,
Effective Jan 1, 2004

* * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Karlsruhe * * * * * * * * * * * * *
FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:50:00 ON 02 JUN 2004

=> file registry

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|
| COST IN EUROS | SINCE FILE ENTRY | TOTAL SESSION |
| FULL ESTIMATED COST | 0,31 | 0,31 |

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 1 JUN 2004 HIGHEST RN 688308-86-3
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 1 JUN 2004 HIGHEST RN 688308-86-3

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 6, 2004

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

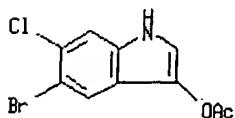
Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer
to the file summary sheet on the web at:
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html>

=> s indolyl and indoxy1
1561 INDOLYL
315 INDOXYL
L1 7 INDOLYL AND INDOXYL

=> d 11 1-7

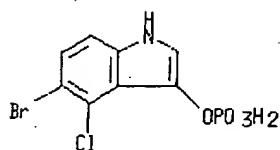
L1 ANSWER 1 OF 7 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 RN 102185-48-8 REGISTRY
 CN 1H-Indol-3-ol, 5-bromo-6-chloro-, acetate (ester) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN Indoxyl, 5-bromo-6-chloro-, acetate (6CI)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN 5-Bromo-6-chloro-3-indolyl acetate
 CN 5-Bromo-6-chloroindoxyl acetate
 FS 3D CONCORD
 MF C10 H7 Br Cl N O2
 SR CAS Client Services
 LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CSCHEM, USPATFULL
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 DT.CA CAplus document type: Journal; Patent
 RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
 RL.NP Roles from non-patents: RACT (Reactant or reagent); NORL (No role in record)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

5 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 5 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 7 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 RN 38404-93-2 REGISTRY
 CN 1H-Indol-3-ol, 5-bromo-4-chloro-, dihydrogen phosphate (ester) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN 5-Bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl phosphate
 CN 5-Bromo-4-chloro-3-indoxyl phosphate
 CN BCIP
 FS 3D CONCORD
 MF C8 H6 Br Cl N O4 P
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CIN, CSCHEM, MEDLINE, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 DT.CA CAplus document type: Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Report
 RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); CMBI (Combinatorial study); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
 RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); MSC (Miscellaneous); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

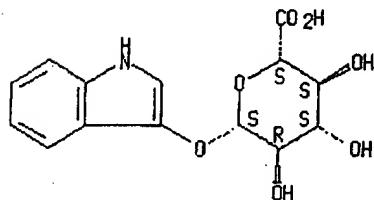


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

162 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 5 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 162 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 7 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 RN 35804-66-1 REGISTRY
 CN β -D-Glucopyranosiduronic acid, 1H-indol-3-yl (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN Indol-3-yl β -D-glucosiduronic acid
 CN Indolyl 3-glucuronide
 CN Indoxy1 β -D-glucuronide
 FS STEREOSEARCH
 DR 95983-48-5, 149231-45-8, 209347-91-1
 MF C14 H15 N O7
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS,
 CSCHEM, MEDLINE, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 DT.CA CAplus document type: Journal; Patent
 RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);
 PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical
 study); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological
 study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP
 (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

Absolute stereochemistry.

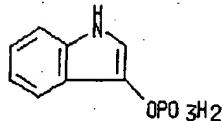


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

17 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 3 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 17 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L1 ANSWER 4 OF 7 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 RN 3318-43-2 REGISTRY
 CN 1H-Indol-3-ol, dihydrogen phosphate (ester), disodium salt (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN Indol-3-ol, dihydrogen phosphate (ester), disodium salt (8CI)
 CN Indol-3-yl sodium phosphate (7CI)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN 3-Indolyl phosphate disodium salt
 CN 3-Indoxy1 phosphate disodium salt
 MF C8 H8 N O4 P . 2 Na
 LC STN Files: CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CSCHEM, TOXCENTER
 Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
 DT.CA CAplus document type: Journal; Patent

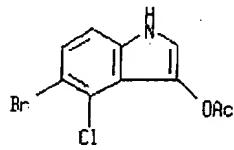
RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 RL.NP Roles from non-patents: BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation);
 PROC (Process)
 CRN. (13822-19-0)



2 Na

6 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 6 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L1 ANSWER 5 OF 7 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 RN 3252-36-6 REGISTRY
 CN 1H-Indol-3-ol, 5-bromo-4-chloro-, acetate (ester) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN Indol-3-ol, 5-bromo-4-chloro-, acetate (7CI)
 CN Indol-3-ol, 5-bromo-4-chloro-, acetate (ester) (8CI)
 CN Indoxyl, 5-bromo-4-chloro-, acetate (6CI)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN 5-Bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl acetate
 CN 5-Bromo-4-chloroindoxyl acetate
 FS 3D CONCORD
 MF C10 H7 Br Cl N O2
 LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS,
 CSCHEM, MEDLINE, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 DT.CA Caplus document type: Journal; Patent
 RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);
 PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
 RL.NP Roles from non-patents: BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or
 reagent); NORL (No role in record)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

14 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 14 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
 4 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L1 ANSWER 6 OF 7 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 RN 608-08-2 REGISTRY
 CN 1H-Indol-3-ol, acetate (ester) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN Indol-3-ol, acetate (7CI)
 CN Indol-3-ol, acetate (ester) (8CI)
 CN Indoxyl acetate (6CI)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN 3-Acetoxyindole
 CN 3-Indolyl acetate
 CN 3-Indoxyl acetate

CN NSC 13964
 FS 3D CONCORD
 MF C10 H9 N O2
 CI COM

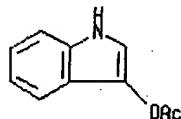
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,
 BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX,
 CHEMLIST, CSCHEM, EMBASE, HODOC*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MEDLINE,
 RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: EINECS**, NDSL**, TSCA**
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

DT.CA CAplus document type: Conference; Journal; Patent
 RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);
 PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES
 (Uses)

RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: BIOL (Biological
 study); USES (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological
 study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP
 (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in
 record)



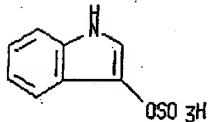
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

174 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 2 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 175 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
 20 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L1 ANSWER 7 OF 7 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 RN 487-94-5 REGISTRY
 CN 1H-Indol-3-ol, hydrogen sulfate (ester) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN Indol-3-ol, hydrogen sulfate (ester) (8CI)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN 3-Indoxyl sulfate
 CN 3-Indoxylsulfuric acid
 CN Indican
 CN Indican (metabolic indolyl sulfate)
 CN Indoxyl sulfate
 CN Indoxylsulfuric acid
 FS 3D CONCORD
 DR 130385-38-5
 MF C8 H7 N O4 S
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,
 BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IPA,
 MEDLINE, MRCK*, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 DT.CA CAplus document type: Conference; Journal; Patent
 RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);
 CMBI (Combinatorial study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological
 study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP
 (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or
 reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
 RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: BIOL (Biological

Page 6 sur 6

study)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

187 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
187 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
8 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

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COST IN EUROS

FULL ESTIMATED COST

| SINCE FILE ENTRY | TOTAL SESSION |
|------------------|---------------|
| 20,71 | 21,02 |

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 13:50:46 ON 02 JUN 2004

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WebResults 1 - 10 of about 128 for "**aerobic anaerobic bacteria**". (0.07 seconds)Aerobic and anaerobic infection associated with malignancy.

... Anaerobic bacteria only were isolated in 201 (30%) specimens, aerobic bacteria in 226 (34%), mixed **aerobic-anaerobic bacteria** in 231 (35%) and Candida spp. ...

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=9540171&dopt=Abstract - Similar pages

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Nelson Labs Test Services
Isolate Identifications Laboratory
Bacteria, Mold, Yeast
www.nelsonlabs.com

[Bacteriological and clinical evaluation of cefoxitin in the ...

... In these 23 cases, it was found that 8 were due to aerobic bacteria only (34.8%), 8 mixed **aerobic-anaerobic bacteria** (34.8%) and the remaining 6 anaerobic ...

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=6876361&dopt=Abstract - Similar pages

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Fishkeepers Forum.org

... in the preceeding stages. It is beneficial to have as much facultatively **aerobic/anaerobic bacteria** as possible. That is why you ...

www.fishkeepersforum.org/hardware/Denitrator/Part6.asp - 6k - Cached - Similar pages

O Mundo da Hidroponia / The World of Hydroponics

... and partially not digested), yet treated by enzymes, is exposed to the action of oxygen, aerobic bacteria and **aerobic/anaerobic bacteria**, proceeding from ...

www.hydor.eng.br/Pag21-1.html - 17k - Cached - Similar pages

Pleural effusion: empyema: commonly caused by Strep. pneumoniae ...

... Clinical Question. Patient, pleural effusion and empyema. Intervention or Exposure, prevalence. Outcome, **aerobic/ anaerobic bacteria**.

www.eboncall.org/CATs/2443.htm - 6k - Cached - Similar pages

Proper Lagoon Management

... The intermediate zone, which is partly aerobic and partly anaerobic, is where the facultative **(aerobic-anaerobic) bacteria** degrade the suspended organic matter ...
aems.aste.usu.edu/www/articles2.html - 25k - Cached - Similar pages

Clinical Updates in Infectious Diseases

... fasciitis, formerly called streptococcal gangrene, may be associated not only with Group A streptococcus but also with mixed **aerobic/anaerobic bacteria** or as ...
[www.nfid.org/publications/ clinicalupdates/id/skininfect.html](http://www.nfid.org/publications/clinicalupdates/id/skininfect.html) - 21k - Cached - Similar pages

Denitrator Plans

... In order for denitrification to occur, all oxygen must be consumed from the water and facultatively **aerobic/anaerobic bacteria** must form. ...
archimedes.galilei.com/raiar/denitrif.html - 34k - Cached - Similar pages

NATO Advanced Training Institute

... The studies of metabolic PCB pathways of various organisms show the remarkable differences between **aerobic, anaerobic bacteria** and plants. ...
www.hsrc.org/prague/demnerova-box.html - 5k - Cached - Similar pages

Reference - Exchange on the Sand Bar Method

... an anoxic area (very low in oxygen). They are called facultatively **aerobic anaerobic bacteria**. If the oxygen levels falls too low ...
www.netpets.org/fish/reference/reefref/exchange.html - 10k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

Gooooooooogle ►

Result Page: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 [Next](#)



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[Advanced Search](#)
[Preferences](#)

Web

Results 11 - 20 of about 128 for "aerobic anaerobic bacteria". (0.34 seconds)

Section 16: Water Quality Testing

... Therefore, while total coliform and **aerobic/anaerobic bacteria** are themselves not harmful, their presence signals that bacterial contamination from either ...

www.lifewater.ca/Section_16.htm - 20k - Cached - Similar pages

Sponsored Links

Nelson Labs Test Services
 Isolate Identifications Laboratory
Bacteria, Mold, Yeast
www.nelsonlabs.com

Ref ID : 2332

... fungi in 31 layers taken from seven soil sections, as well as the number of nitrifying, denitrifying and cellulose-decomposing (**aerobic, anaerobic**) **bacteria** ...

www.nies.go.jp/chiiki1/protoz/refere/id2999/2332.htm - 4k - Cached - Similar pages

[See your message here...](#)

Process Research ORTECH Inc. (PRO Inc.)

... Hence the importance of hygienic and sanitary conditions are paramount to reduce the risk of contamination by **aerobic, anaerobic bacteria** and fungi to a minimum ...

www.processortech.com/torbed/default.asp?id=5 - 38k - Cached - Similar pages

Lung Abscess: Diagnosis and Treatment

... Thus most lung abscesses are polymicrobial infections, involving either strictly anaerobes or a combination of **aerobic-anaerobic bacteria**. ...

web.indstate.edu/thcme/micro/abscess.htm - 28k - Cached - Similar pages

[PDF] MICROORGANISMS

File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat

MICROORGANISMS February 2002 0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 3 3.5 Heterotrophic Plate Count
(aerobic) Anaerobic Bacteria Yeasts and Molds Actinomycetes Pseudomonads

Nitrogen ...

www.imok.ufl.edu/compost/pdf/chem_bio_micro.pdf - Similar pages

Review Articles.3/95

... than the test. The control pockets showed higher ratios of **aerobic/anaerobic bacteria** than the test ones. The surgical treatment ...

www.dent.ucla.edu/pic/members/wsp/3-95/frandsen.html - 5k - Cached - Similar pages

Fishkeepers Forum.org

... of Salene Waters: In order for denitrification to occur, all oxygen must be consumed from the water and facultatively **aerobic/anaerobic bacteria** must form. ...

www.fishkeepersforum.org/hardware/Denitrator/Part1.asp - 6k - Cached - Similar pages

[More results from www.fishkeepersforum.org]

[PDF] Diabetic Foot Infections

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... Deep bacterial infection (mixed **aerobic/anaerobic bacteria**) Intravenous therapy Beta-lactam/beta-lactamase inhibitor combinations: ampicillin/sulbactam 3 g ...

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... year post resection. 3. Bacterial overgrowth – antibiotics against **aerobic/anaerobic bacteria** are required [26]. Because of the ...

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... {fungi are **aerobic; anaerobic bacteria** can't decompose lignin; wood doesn't decompose in anaerobic conditions, like the bottom of a lake} Rather than ...

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... Seminal fluid, vaginal, cervical and endometrial biopsy specimens were cultured for Mycoplasma, **aerobic, anaerobic bacteria** and yeast. ...

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... be complicated to apply various methodology to one sample in order to get information simultaneously about **aerobic, anaerobic bacteria**, intracellular parasites ...

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... to use than the so-called "denitrifiers" that are available, and that work on the semi anaerobic principle (facultatively **aerobic-anaerobic bacteria**), with the ...

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... acknowledged. Although majority of the studies on microbiologically induced corrosion (MIC) have concentrated on **aerobic/anaerobic bacteria**. ...

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... 228 Th) were determined. Ratios of Fe(II)/Fe(III) and **aerobic/anaerobic bacteria** were also measured. Results Sixteen samples were ...

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... Advanced study of medically important **aerobic/anaerobic bacteria**; effects and modes

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Making Live Sand

... In any event, even if your sand does not already contain the facultatively **aerobic anaerobic bacteria** right now, it will after the sand has been in your ...
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